



HOW TO COMPLY WITH CALIFORNIA WASTE AND RECYCLING LAWS

California leads the nation in the fight to divert waste, increase recycling, and reduce greenhouse gases. Here's a look at major environmental laws enacted over the past 20 years.

AB 939 (1989)

California Integrated Waste Management Act

Established standards for solid waste handling and disposal to protect air, water, and land from pollution. It required all California cities, counties, and approved regional solid waste management agencies to divert 25 percent of their solid waste by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. This law established the California Integrated Waste Management Board, later the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

AB 341 (2011)

Mandatory Commercial Recycling

To further California's recycling efforts, AB 341 established a statewide recycling goal of 75% by 2020. This law requires California business' (includes public entities) that generate four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more shall arrange for recycling services. <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/commercial/>

AB 32 (2006)

California Global Warming Solutions Act

Requires greenhouse gases (GHG) cut to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The law targets vehicles, energy production, and fuels

AB 1826 (2014)

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling

Requires local governments to establish organic waste recycling programs. This law requires California business' (includes public entities) that generates two cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more shall arrange for organic recycling services. Multifamily dwellings need only to arrange collection for green waste (including landscape/pruning waste and unpainted/untreated wood). <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/commercial/organics>.



AB 1594 (2014) **Green Material Disposal**

Effective January 1, 2020, jurisdictions can no longer count green material used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills toward their recycling goals. They are required to develop plans to divert green material from landfills.

To divert from landfill, the green waste is now being composted. Composting program is an integral part of the recycling loop. By receiving local organic material, we can create nutrient rich soil amendments for reuse in the communities we serve.



SB 1383 (2016) **Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions**

Requires a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. The law also requires at least 20 percent of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

Jurisdictions, haulers, and generators are required to implement programs to be in compliance with the law by January 1, 2022. <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp>

This law effective January 1, 2022 requires all residential, businesses (includes public entities), and multifamily residential dwelling to arrange for organic recycling services.

This law requires tier 1 & tier 2 edible food generators to partner up with a food recovery organizations to donate excess edible food. To learn how to partner with a local food recovery organization visit athensservices.com/fooddonation/

To learn how to comply with these laws please contact us at (888) 336-6100, or visit: athensservices.com/request/